

BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

=====

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1964

Incorporating a report by the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

on the work of the Health Inspectors

throughout the year.



737801



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Ashley House,
Ashley Road,
EPSOM, Surrey.

June, 1965.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Epsom and Ewell

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1964. The request for this is made in Ministry of Health Circular 1/65 in which there is reference to Regulations 5 (3) and 15 (5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959. The report is in a form which meets the requirements of the Ministry as summarised in the letter.

I am deeply conscious of the responsibilities attaching to the presentation of this Report particularly as Dr. Cyrus Ive was your Medical Officer of Health throughout the whole of 1964 and up to 31st March, 1965. I took over my present appointment on April 1st when the Council commenced to exercise delegated health and welfare functions. Any claim I may have to a knowledge of the sanitary circumstances of the area derived from my close association (as Divisional Medical Officer for the Central Area of Surrey) with Dr. Ive during the past 16 years in the administration of the personal health services within the Borough. I wish to express my gratitude to Dr. Ive for his ready co-operation and wise counsel, and for making his official records freely available. I am also indebted to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Grace, who has submitted to me a full and instructive report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors throughout the year.

The Registrar General's estimate of population was 71,700, an increase of 1,000 on the previous year. The number of deaths from all causes fell from 1,114 to 1,054 giving a crude death rate of 14.7 compared with 15.8 in 1963. The live birth rate, the highest recorded since 1947, was 12.8.

No epidemics of infectious disease were reported. There was a marked fall in the number of cases of measles, only 131 notifications were received compared with 867 in the epidemic year 1963. No cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria were notified. However, it is disturbing to note the rise in the number of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis amongst private residents, all young and middle aged adults. Thirteen cases were reported amongst patients of 25 - 44 years, compared with only 4 in the previous year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
Your obedient Servant,
Patrick H. R. Anderson.
Medical Officer of Health.

BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

=====

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE AS CONSTITUTED AT

31st DECEMBER, 1964

Chairman	Alderman	W. J. Clark, F.I.A.S., F.R.S.A., M.R.S.H.
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Vice-Chairman	"	Mrs. A. Winter
	"	W. J. D. Godsell

Councillor	E. Clark
"	Mrs. D. J. Fender
"	T. G. Holland
"	Mrs. K. Pyle
"	R. W. Smith
"	J. H. Soffe
"	E. J. Watts
"	L. F. Woolcott

Ex Officio Members

The Mayor	Alderman	Mrs. L. M. Woodcock, J.P.
Deputy Mayor	"	R. B. Hodgson

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

⌘ CYRUS IVE, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
⌘ PATRICK H. R. ANDERSON, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Assistant Medical Officers

⌘ DAPHNE M. KIRKMAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.C.H.
⌘ BARBARA C. ACUTT, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H. (Part-time)

Dental Officers

⌘ GODFREY ASHWORTH, L.D.S., H.D.D., F.D.S.
⌘ MARIE B. EGERTON, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector

+ ⌀ L. H. GRACE, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

⌀ WM. C. ALDER, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspectors

X ⌀ W. H. GRAY, M.A.P.H.I.
⌀ M. G. ILLMAN M.A.P.H.I.
D. R. PARR M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil Public Health Inspector

D. R. JOHNSON

Borough Nursing Officer

⌘ MISS J. DORRINGTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Domiciliary Nurses and Midwives

(a) Whole Time

⌘	MISS P. J. BILSLAND	S.R.N., Q.N.
⌘	MISS K. M. DUNCOMBE	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (Senior Nurse)
⌘	MISS E. M. DYER	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (Senior Nurse)
⌘	MISS J. HENDERSON	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
⌘	MISS M. J. HUNTON-YOUNG	S.R.N., Q.N.
⌘	MRS. M. M. KEENON	S.R.N., R.M.N.
⌘	MRS. G. MACKAY	S.E.A.N.
⌘	MISS J. MILLS	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
⌘	MR. L. C. PRETTY	S.R.N., Q.N.
⌘	MRS. J. B. ROWE	S.R.N., S.C.M.
⌘	MISS T. WILLIAMS	S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
	MRS. D. E. HOUSE	S.R.N. (from 14.6.65)

(b) Part-time

MRS. E. BLATCHLEY	S.R.N., S.C.M.
MRS. M. C. JONES	S.R.N.
MRS. D. A. EVANS	S.R.N.

(c) Nursing Auxiliary

MRS. A. W. WILLIAMS	N.N.C. (from 14.6.65)
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Health Visitors

MRS. C. C. COTTON	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MRS. S. E. O. DONOVAN	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MISS C. E. E. FRANKLIN	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MISS J. M. HEADLEY	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MISS J. R. LOWE	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MISS F. A. PONTING	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MRS. J. A. PUGH	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MRS. D. A. SHARPE	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MISS E. H. SPENCER	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
MISS M. P. TURNER	S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Medical Social Worker

MISS G. M. WISE	A.M.I.A.
-----------------	----------

Home Help Supervisor

MRS. D. E. TAPPING	
--------------------	--

Mental Welfare Officer

D. HODGSON	
------------	--

Social Worker for Mental Health

MRS. M. FUHR	
--------------	--

Home Teacher for the Blind

MISS M. FRANKLIN	
------------------	--

Welfare Officer to the Deaf

MISS E. M. VOUSDEN	A.M.W.I. (from 1.5.65)
--------------------	------------------------

Social Worker for the Physically Handicapped

MRS. M. COWLES	(from 3.5.65) B.Sc. (Soc.)
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Chiropodist

MRS. A. DEARLOVE

M.Ch.S. (from 31.5.65)

Physiotherapist

✠ MRS. B. GILBERT

M.C.S.P.

Clerical Staff of the Medical Officer of Health

✠ R. A. STAY

Administrative Assistant

✠ R. E. THORPE

Senior Clerk

✠ MRS. P. A. V. DAVIES

MISS T. LONGHURST

(from 5.7.65)

MRS. P. VALLEAU

(from 3.5.65)

✠ MRS. K. F. DICKSON

✠ MISS W. WARWICK

MRS. G. F. MITCHELL

MRS. B. M. MUNNINGS

✠ MISS L. WIGGAN

✠ MRS. F. M. BLACK (Part-time)

✠ MRS. L. L. HARVEY (Part-time)

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical
Staff and Outdoor Staff

H. J. T. WOOLFORD

A.R.S.H., Chief Clerk

W. J. JENKINS

MISS D. D. WOOD

MRS. J. BULEZUIK

J. I. STEPHENS (Outside Assistant)

A. BAWDEN (Rodent Operative)

Dental Surgery Assistants

✠ MISS D. M. JOPP

✠ MRS. J. HOLLADAY

Matron of Day Nursery

✠ MRS. R. HYLAND, S.R.N., Waltham House Day Nursery

✠ With effect from 1st April, 1965

+ Holds Sanitary Science Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

♢ Holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as Inspector of
Meat and other foods.

X Holds the Royal Society of Health Certificate as Inspector
of Smoke.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1964

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1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Area (acres)	8.427
Population (Census 1961)	71,159
Population (estimated mid-year 1964)		...	...	71,700
Density (persons per acre)	...	...	...	8.51
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1964				21,068
Rateable value at 31st December, 1964	...			£3,700,669
Product of Penny Rate	...	...	...	£15,130

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	921	466	455
Legitimate	863	443	420
Illegitimate	58	23	35

Live birth rate per 1,000 population	12.8
Standardised birth rate " "	14.5
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6.3

Still Births

Total	7	3	4
Legitimate	6	3	3
Illegitimate	1	-	1

Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	7.5
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Deaths

Total	1,054	464	590
Private Residents	655		
Patients in Mental Hospitals	399		

Crude death rate	14.7
Standardised death rate	9.3

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

Total	17	9	8
Legitimate	13	7	6
Illegitimate	4	2	2

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births total	18.5
" " " " " " legitimate	15.1
" " " " " " illegitimate	68.9

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	14	
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births		15.2

Early Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	13	
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births.		14.1

Perinatal Mortality

Still births & deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live & still births.		21.6
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Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortions)	-	
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births.		-

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of population for 1964 was 71,700 and this figure has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. The estimate is 1,000 higher than in the previous year.

The number of deaths exceeds the number of live births by 133. This apparently high proportion of deaths is in part accounted for by the large number of elderly patients in our 5 mental hospitals in the Borough. The number of occupied beds has fallen slowly over the past 13 years from 7,819 in 1951 to 6,534 in 1964.

BIRTHS

Live births totalled 921 representing a birth rate of 12.8 per 1,000 population, the highest rate since 1947. The Registrar General, by providing a comparability factor (1.13 for Epsom), makes adjustments in respect of each area having regard to variations in age and sex distribution of population and the influence on the birth rate of the many residential institutions in this District. By applying the comparability factor to the crude birth rate the standardised birth rate of 14.5 is obtained, compared with the figure of 18.4 for England and Wales in 1964.

DEATHS

The number of deaths assigned by the Registrar General was 1,054, 60 less than in 1963. Of this total 399 occurred in the local mental hospitals in patients whose stay in hospital exceeded 6 months. Where death occurred within 6 months of admission, this was assigned to the district from which the patient had come. The crude death rate was 14.7 per 1,000 total resident population. By applying the Registrar General's comparability factor, 0.63, to the crude death rate a standardised death rate of 9.3 is obtained compared with the figure of 11.3 for England and Wales in 1964.

Causes of Death

The causes of death are classified in Table III, the total deaths amounting to 1,054. Diseases of the heart and blood vessels accounted for 466 deaths considerably more than the total number of deaths from malignant diseases (187) and respiratory disease (182).

Accidental Deaths

Road accidents involving motor vehicles accounted for 8 deaths an increase of 2 compared with 1963.

Accidents other than Road Accidents

These numbered 18 as compared with 10 in 1963. Nearly half of these (8) were the result of falls in elderly people, 4 were caused by drowning, one from a haemorrhage following cortisone therapy, one from exposure to cold, one from train injuries and one from carbon monoxide poisoning. Two patients in mental hospitals died as a result of inhalation of vomit during epileptic attacks.

Suicide

Out of a total of 14 deaths, 11 occurred at home and 3 in mental hospitals. Five cases were due to coal gas poisoning, 4 to an overdose of sedatives, one was the result of hanging and one to drowning. Of the 3 deaths in mental hospitals, one was due to narcotic poisoning, one to hanging and one to drowning.

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate (i.e. the deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births) is the most sensitive index of the state of the public health in a given area. For the Borough the 1964 rate was 18.5. This figure compares favourably with a figure of 20.2 for England and Wales in 1964. Of these infant deaths the great majority (14) occurred within 4 weeks of birth and of these 13 within the first week of life. Prematurity accounted for 11 deaths, congenital defects 2, respiratory infection 3, and 1 resulted from acute enteritis.

Maternal Mortality

It is gratifying to report that there were no maternal deaths in 1964.

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table I includes birth and death rates for 1964 and a comparison with the figures for 1963. Table II gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1881. Table III gives the classification of causes of deaths which occurred during the year and Tables IV - VIII are concerned with the incidence of infectious diseases.

2.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory service is maintained by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health. A local laboratory of the service is situated at West Park Hospital, Epsom.

The staff of the laboratory examine and report on material submitted by medical practitioners and on bacteriological conditions of samples of milk, food and water taken by local authorities' Public Health Departments.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service in this area:-

The main ambulance control station is situated at Walton Lodge, Banstead, Telephone Mogador 2991. There is a sub-station in Langton Avenue, Ewell.

In accidents in the home or elsewhere or in sudden illness in streets or public places, any responsible person may call an ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone dial 999). Normal maternity cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications or where birth is imminent, will not normally be moved without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife who should travel with the patient in the ambulance. The removal of other cases of illness or accident will be arranged by the hospital concerned, or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient.

DOMICILIARY NURSING AND DOMESTIC HELP

Domiciliary nursing is carried out by the district nursing staff who are based on The Nurses Home, 19 Alexandra Road, Epsom, (tel.No.Epsom 21153)

PROVISION OF NURSING EQUIPMENT AND MEDICAL COMFORTS

The British Red Cross Society (Epsom, Ewell and Stoneleigh Division) maintains a Medical Loan Department at Red Cross House, 117 East Street, Epsom, (tel. No. Epsom 23250). The hours of opening are:-

Monday to Friday 10 a.m. - 12 noon.

The Medical Loan Depot has a wide range of equipment necessary for nursing in the home. Loans are free up to six months, no charge is made but a returnable deposit is required.

HOME HELP SERVICE

This service is administered locally by the Borough Council. Details of the service can be obtained from the Home Help Supervisor at Ashley House, Ashley Road, Epsom, (telephone No. Epsom 21133).

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

The Borough Council, who now exercise delegated health and welfare functions, are responsible for the provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, immunisation and vaccination and domestic help. The Health Centres are situated at Church Street, Epsom, and at Ewell Court House, Ewell.

Some of the outlying parts of the Borough are served by Centres situated in adjacent districts, and for the isolated areas of Langley Vale and Wells Estate, clinics are held twice a month at easily accessible premises.

FAMILY PLANNING

The Family Planning Association provides 2 weekly clinics at Epsom District Hospital. The Association appoints the medical staff who are assisted by voluntary workers. Where considered necessary or desirable, married persons receive instruction in contraceptive methods. The clinic also investigates subfertility and other sex problems.

Information has been received from the Hon. Secretary of the local branch of the Association that 1,439 visits were made to the clinic in the past year, including 370 first visits, and that postal enquiries totalled 1,321.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Regional Hospital Board is the authority responsible for the administration of matters dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases. Details of local clinics are set out on page 12.

CARE OF THE ELDERLY

In 1962, one person in 8 was of pensionable age and it is forecast that by 1971 that ratio will be increased to 1 in 7. Because of this increased expectation of life, preventive Geriatrics is one of the two main fields of public health activity to-day, the other of course is community mental health. This ageing process is a communal responsibility and failure is measured by the number of old people who have to be removed from their homes to institutional care. The County Welfare Service Ten Year Development Plan aims to provide residential accommodation in both County and Voluntary Homes on the scale of 20 places per 1,000 persons over 65 years, i.e. 2%. Therefore, it behoves us to implement every supportive domiciliary service which will help to maintain the elderly person independent and happy in the familiar surroundings of his own home. As always, the major disabilities are dealt with by the family doctor, but clearly there is a pressing need to establish Geriatric Welfare Clinics (better called Care and Guidance Centres) and already several are operating successfully in various parts of the country. Our first Geriatric Clinic made a good beginning at Ewell Court in May, 1964 and it is proposed to open a second at the new clinic premises at Church Street.

The Borough Council has always shown an active and kindly interest in the welfare of the elderly. Their generous support of the Epsom and Ewell Old People's Welfare Committee in the form of 75% of building and running costs, means that we have a "meals-on-wheels" service providing 100 meals 4 days a week. The Council have made available accommodation at The Cedars where a new Central Kitchen has been equipped and will mean an extension of the meals service to 5 days weekly. The W.V.S. help to man this service. Additional services provided by the Old People's Welfare Committee include chiropody, organisation of weekly social clubs, a night attendance service, assisted holidays and a friendly visiting service. The W.V.S. and British Red Cross Society do a magnificent job in the provision of clothing, help with social visits and the provision of escorts. The British Red Cross Society supply Nursing Aids.

MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION

The Council's Mortuary, with post-mortem room and refrigeration, was in use for the first ten months of the year. At present, due to staff shortage, the mortuary is not used although it is suitably maintained in case of emergency.

Epsom District Hospital provides adequate mortuary and post-mortem facilities to meet the requirements of the Borough. The new Hospital Building Plan includes a larger mortuary to serve several neighbouring Local Authorities as well as Epsom and Ewell.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

It is now widely recognised that cremation is the hygienic method of disposal of the dead and the number of cremations rises from year to year. Opened in 1961, the Crematorium at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, brought this service within easy reach of the Borough. During 1964, 208 cremations took place.

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-natal Clinics	Epsom District Hospital	Mons. & Thurs. 2 p.m.
	Ewell Court House	Mons. 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
	Priory Crescent, N. Cheam.	Fris. 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
	Stonecot Hill, Sutton	Tues. 10 a.m. - 12 noon
Child Welfare Clinics	Church Street, Epsom	Mons. & Weds. 2 - 4 p.m.
	Ewell Court House	Mons. Weds. & Thurs. 1.30 - 4 p.m.
	Dell Road, Stoneleigh	Tues. 2 - 4 p.m.
	Jubilee Inst. Malden Rd.	Mons. & Thurs. 1.30-4 p.m.
	Priory Crescent, N. Cheam.	Mons. & Thurs. 1.30-4 p.m.
	Parochial Rooms, Malden Rd. Cheam.	Weds. 2 - 4 p.m.
	Stonecot Hill, Sutton	Mons. Weds. Fris. 2-4 p.m.
	St. Stephen's Church Hall,	1st. 3rd & 5th Weds.
	Rosebery Rd. Epsom Downs	in month. 2 p.m.
	Wells Estate	1st. 3rd & 5th Tues.
		in month, 2 p.m.
	Headley Village Hall	4th Mon. 2 - 4 p.m.
Dental Clinic	St. Paul's Church Hall, Northey Avenue.	Weds. 2 p.m.
	Church St. Epsom.	By Appointment
	Ewell Court House	" "
Eye Clinic	Church St. Epsom	" "
	Ewell Court House	" "
Family Planning Association Clinic		Tues. and Fris. 7 p.m. - 8 p.m.
Chest Clinic	Epsom District Hospital	Mons. & Tues. 2 p.m.
		Thurs. 9 a.m.
		3rd Thurs. 5.30 p.m.
		Fris. 9.30 a.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinic	St. Helier Hospital	Males: Mons. 4-6.30 p.m.
	(And at the Out-Patient Department of many London Hospitals)	Females: Weds. 5-7 p.m.
Immunisation and Vaccination Clinics	Church St. Epsom	Fris. 9.30 a.m.-12 noon
	Ewell Court House	2nd. 4th & 5th Mons. 11 a.m.
Miniature X-ray Clinic	Epsom District Hospital	Mons. 2-3 p.m.
		Tues. 10.30 - 11.30 a.m.

WATER SUPPLY

Epsom, including the local hospitals, is supplied from the deep chalk wells of the Council's water undertaking in East Street. It is the routine practice for the Borough Water Engineer to send weekly samples of raw water to the Counties Public Health Laboratory in London. Ewell is mainly supplied from the Sutton District Water Company's chalk wells in Carshalton Road, Sutton and in Woodmansterne. Samples of raw water were taken on 6 days per week and examined by the Company's Chemist and Bacteriologist. In addition monthly samples were submitted to the Counties Public Health Laboratories. A small part of the Borough in the Stoneleigh, Worcester Park area is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board (River Thames). Part of the West Park Hospital supply, about 30,000 gallons per day, is pumped from a deep well on the site. The Public Health Inspectors submitted 39 samples of raw water from this well to the Public Health Laboratory in Epsom. The reports on the raw water from all these sources were satisfactory.

Chlorination of all raw water was carried out before it was put into supply. The Public Health Inspectors submitted 196 samples of tap water going into supply, to the Public Health Laboratory in Epsom. Thirteen samples from one of the hospitals gave a relatively high coliform bacilli count. This contamination resulted from the intrusion of pigeons into a hospital storage tank. After appropriate measures were taken, subsequent reports on the water were satisfactory.

The chemical analyses of the water from the Borough's undertaking and from the Sutton and District Water Company were reported on at regular intervals, and below are given typical results.

The fluoride content in the Sutton and District Water Supply was reported to be 0.1 parts per million or less, and to be not more than a trace in the Epsom Wells supply.

No serious shortage of water was reported during the year. Every house in the Borough is provided with a supply direct from the mains. The occupants of all 89 caravans were supplied from stand pipes. One house was dependent upon rain water storage.

FLUORIDATION

Experience in the United States, and in areas in Great Britain where pilot treatment schemes were conducted, has shown that the raising of the fluoride content of the water supply to one part per million results in a substantial improvement in the condition of teeth of young children. In fluoridation we have a proved safe and reliable method of reducing the incidence of dental decay. Surely then, the recommendations of the Ministry of Health concerning general fluoridation of public water supplies should not be long delayed, but first, it is essential that everyone should be satisfied that this preventive measure would not have any harmful effects.

Typical results of the chemical examination of water are set out in parts per million.

	Epsom and Ewell Corporation	Sutton District Water Company
Appearance	Bright with a few particles	Bright with a very slight white deposit of minute particles of calcium carbonate
Colour	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil
pH	7.1	8.1
Electric Conductivity	475	275
Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C	320	210
Chlorine as Chloride	17	21
Free Carbon Dioxide	35	Trace
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	235	50
Hardness: Total	290	115
Carbonate	235	50
Non-Carbonate	55	65
Nitrate Nitrogen	6.6	11
Nitrite Nitrogen	absent	less than 0.01
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.00	0.20
Oxygen absorbed	0.05	0.00
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.00	0.00
Residual Chlorine	-	0.15
Metals: Iron	0.03	absent
Zinc	absent	absent
Copper	absent	absent
Lead	absent	absent

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The sewage for the Borough is piped to the disposal works administered by the Hogsmill Valley Joint Sewerage Board in the Royal Borough of Kingston-on-Thames. This arrangement is reasonably adequate and prevents any untreated sewage effluent being discharged into local streams. During the year a considerable section of the trunk sewer in Epsom High Street underwent re-construction when a brick culvert was replaced by a concrete conduit.

CESSPOOLS

There were 47 cesspools in the Borough. Pail closets were in use at 80 caravans and at 9 other premises. During the year 3 cesspools were discontinued.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor controls the organisation of public cleansing. Refuse, both household and trade, was collected weekly and disposed of at the Council's tip, off East Street.

CARAVAN SITE AT WEST EWELL

The Council has now acquired approximately 9 acres of the land on which the caravans are located. The acquisition of this land will empower the Council to bring the site under control, to insist on better spacing of caravans and so reduce fire risk, and to enforce, at least a minimum standard of hygiene.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

The Municipal Baths were open from April to October and were used by up to 1,200 people a day. The water, supplied from piped mains, was subjected to continuous filtration and chlorination. Throughout the season 22 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and all except 2 were reported as satisfactory.

There is one privately owned open air swimming pool in the Borough open to the general public and one open air pool owned by a large club. Both pools are equipped with chlorination plants. Of fifteen samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory from the 2 pools all but 3 were satisfactory. The owners promptly acted on the advice given to bring the water up to a satisfactory bacteriological standard.

All three school bathing pools in the Borough were kept under supervision and were maintained in a satisfactory state of cleanliness.

EPSOM DOWNS

During all race meetings, the Council provides conveniences in 5 disused double-decker buses. These have a piped water supply, are equipped with water closets, urinals, wash-hand basins and discharge directly into sewers. These conveniences are made use of by many race-goers to whom the permanent sanitary facilities within the Grandstands are not available. The Grandstand Association also provides tented conveniences with shallow trench latrines and pail closets. In practice these require close supervision to prevent unhygienic conditions which may result from the careless disposal of excreta.

Except during the coldest weather many parties of people from widely scattered areas visit the Downs on Saturday and Sunday throughout the year. Although a small number make use of hotels and restaurants on the periphery, for the great majority, no public convenience exists and this results in the inevitable fouling of the Downs. The provision of water closets in a permanent building is overdue and is undoubtedly in the interests of Public Health. It is gratifying to note that a project for the building of such permanent conveniences is under consideration by the Council.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The work carried out by the Health Inspectors on the Sanitary Supervision of the District is detailed in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

4. HOUSING

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for information about the number of new houses erected during the year.

Erected by Local Authority	Nil
" " Private Enterprise	402

I am concerned about the lack of accommodation available in the Borough for elderly persons living alone who, through force of circumstances, have to give up their furnished rooms; and for elderly couples who are at the stage when they are physically incapable of maintaining their own homes as at present constructed. A recent partial survey of the Borough revealed the plight of several old people who find it difficult to continue in occupation of their homes because of lack of conveniences. If existing soundly constructed houses were provided with such basic amenities as indoor water closets on the ground floor, hot water supply, elderly people could continue to live at home for a longer time. To enjoy good health and comfort, one of the first essentials is adequate heating and the cost of this is often prohibitive. The Council's new building project in Hook Road for the provision of 32 Warden flatlets and 8 Bungalots, now ready for occupation, is particularly welcome for it provides such basic amenities as central heating adequate hot water supply (both of which are included in the rent charges), a bath and indoor W.C.

The work of the Public Health Department in connection with housing is adequately covered in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector. The report, compiled in tabulated statements, is mainly concerned with the state of existing houses and the steps taken, where necessary, to bring them into a state of good repair or to effect their demolition or closure.

Particulars include:

1. The number and nature of inspections made
2. The number of notices served during the year, statutory distinguished from other notices
3. The result of the service of such notices

Re-housing of Tuberculous Persons

The Council, realising that tuberculosis is a social disease, give priority to the re-housing of families where there is a member suffering from respiratory tuberculosis. During 1964 five families were so re-housed.

INSPECTIONS UNDER THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Inspections for purposes of provision as to Health

There were 131 registered premises within the Borough, 97 inspections were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors who served 2 written notices. A total of 15 defects were found of which 8 were due to lack of cleanliness, 5 to unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences, one to inadequate screening of the conveniences, one to a defective stop-cock in water closet water supply. All defects were remedied.

5. SERVICES UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT (1955)

a. Milk Supplies

Almost the whole of the milk distributed within the Borough was heat treated. A limited amount of raw (farm bottled) milk from a producer in Kent was sold by one Registered Distributor. The Epsom Public Health Laboratory reported favourably on a total of 101 samples of heat treated milk whereas out of a total of 5 samples of raw milk 3 were unsatisfactory and failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board has 2 dairy farms at Long Grove and Horton Hospitals with a daily output of upwards of 350 gallons. During the year 200 gallons raw milk were supplied in bulk daily to 4 local hospital kitchens and 150 gallons daily were sent to the Milk Marketing Board for treatment at a pasteurising plant in Streatham. Throughout the year 8 samples of raw milk from each of Long Grove and Horton Farms were submitted to Epsom Public Health Laboratory. None showed any evidence of Brucella Abortus or of Tubercule Bacilli after animal inoculation.

From the 1st April, 1965, the total production of raw milk from both farms will be pasteurised.

b. The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants within the Borough.

c. Inspection and Supervision of Food

The wide field covered by the work of the Health Inspectors is detailed in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

6. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Table I includes death rates and incidence rates of the notifiable infectious diseases, with the figures for the previous year for comparison. Table IV shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1964. Table V shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases classified according to age and sex, with the exception of tuberculosis which is dealt with in Table VIII.

SMALLPOX

No cases were reported during the year.

Vaccination against Smallpox

The Ministry's policy is that primary vaccination should be carried out during the second year of life, the age associated with the least risk. Although smallpox is virtually absent from this country, the risk of the infection being imported is ever with us in these days of air travel. When a case is confirmed in this country, control measures mean the tracing, surveillance and isolation of contacts and their vaccination. This procedure is much more effective and has fewer risks when it is revaccination. For this reason alone, we should endeavour to raise the acceptance rate for the primary vaccination of infants.

Vaccination is available through the family doctor and at clinics throughout the Borough. During the year 623 vaccinations were notified representing 576 primary and 47 re-vaccination. Family doctors carried out 131 vaccinations and 492 were done at clinics. At the end of 1964, 509 infants up to the age of two years had been vaccinated, representing an acceptance rate of 55%.

DIPHTHERIA

No case was notified during the year and it is gratifying to note that the disease has been absent from the Borough since 1954. Diphtheria is a killer and the only way to prevent it is constant vigilance which means no let-up in our propaganda to maintain general acceptance of protective inoculation.

Information Concerning Immunisations Procedures Carried Out

		Primary <u>Inoculation</u>	Reinforcing <u>Inoculations</u>
Diphtheria			
Carried out at Schools and Clinics		593	1,426
" " by General Practitioners		<u>166</u>	<u>124</u>
		759	1,550
Whooping Cough +		755	517
Tetanus x		1,114	
+ In all cases inoculations were given either with diphtheria or tetanus or both.			
x In the case of 1,207 children, the inoculation given was a combined one.			

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS

That no case was reported is surely a tribute to the efficacy of preventive inoculation first introduced in 1956. Our practice is to give a course of 3 doses of oral vaccine during the first year of life, and a re-inforcing dose at the age of school entry. The vaccine is available to any person under 40 years and to persons of any age in certain priority groups including expectant mothers, members of health, hospital, nursing and ambulance services, and to travellers proceeding to countries other than Europe, Canada and the United States of America.

Primary inoculation was carried out in 1,264 persons under the age of 18 years and in 51 over 18 years, 928 persons received re-inforcing doses.

TYPHOID FEVER

Only one case was notified, a schoolgirl aged 17 who contracted the infection while on holiday in France.

PARATYPHOID FEVER

One case was reported, however the source of infection was not ascertained.

FOOD POISONING

Twenty-three cases of food poisoning were reported, giving an incidence rate of 0.23 per 1,000 population, whereas only 6 cases were notified in 1963. From 21 cases *Salmonella typhi-murium* was recovered and *Salmonella Haifa* from the remaining two. Nineteen cases were associated with an outbreak involving a Borough central school kitchen and canteen. Fourteen pupils, four domestic staff and one teacher, all resident within the Borough were affected. All these had a school meal from a common source; none of the components of this meal was available for bacteriological examination.

The infected kitchen staff were temporarily excluded from duty and with their exclusion the outbreak was contained. Although the cause of the outbreak cannot be given with certainty, there was strong circumstantial evidence that it was conveyed through the school meals. The Laboratory reports showed that all infected personnel were excreting the same type of *Salmonella typhi-murium* organism (PHAGE TYPE 14). All those infected gave a history of recent gastro-enteritis except one member of the Kitchen staff whose duties included the weighing out of all foods from the stores and the preparation of custards and sauces. Three secondarily infected cases were reported.

Food hygiene, including hand-washing facilities, as practised by the Kitchen staff, appeared to be satisfactory. Although the source has not been established, it is probable that the infection was introduced to the kitchen by a symptomless food handler.

DYSENTERY

Fifty-one cases were notified, 18 relating to private residents and 33 to patients under treatment in mental hospitals. All infections were caused by the Sonne type of organism.

SCARLET FEVER

Twenty-eight cases of scarlet fever were notified compared with 22 for the previous years. The incidence rate per 1,000 population was 0.39.

MEASLES

One hundred and thirty-one cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 867 for 1963. The case rate per 1,000 population was 1.83 compared with 12.26 in 1963.

WHOOPING COUGH

Forty-one cases of whooping cough were notified, the incidence rate being 0.57 per 1,000 population compared with 0.24 in 1963. No deaths were registered from the disease.

TUBERCULOSIS

Register of Tuberculous Persons

During the year the names of 66 persons were added to the tuberculosis register, and 82 were removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:-

<u>ADDITIONS TO REGISTER</u>		<u>REMOVALS FROM REGISTER</u>	
Primary notifications relating to private residents already residing in this district.	26	By removals to other districts	
		(a) Private residents	20
Transfer of private residents notified in other areas, now residing in this district	15	(b) Patients in mental institutions	18
Notifications of persons residing in institutions		By recovery	
Already resident	15	(a) Private residents	30
on admission	9	(b) Patients in mental institutions	1
Posthumous notifications		By death	
In private households	1	(a) Private residents	6 +
In institutions	-	(b) Patients in mental institutions	7
	<hr/> 66		<hr/> 82

+ Of the 13 names removed because of death, in only three cases, all private residents, was the cause of death given as tuberculosis.

At the end of the year the number of names on the register totalled 359, distributed as follows:-

	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
In private residences	145	99	9	18
In institutions	<u>72</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
	<u>217</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>20</u>

There were 18 patients in mental hospitals whose names remained on the registers of the districts in which they were domiciled before admission.

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS

Forty-one notifications were received from medical practitioners of persons certified, so far as is known for the first time, to be suffering from tuberculosis. In Table VII these cases are classified by sex and age and subdivided into pulmonary and non-pulmonary types of disease. In table VIII the number of notifications received in previous years is given for purposes of comparison.

THE EPSOM, LEATHERHEAD AND DISTRICT CARE COMMITTEE

Under the chairmanship of Alderman Mrs. A. Winter, this Committee has continued its work for persons suffering from diseases of the chest. The Committee included members of the Borough Council as well as representatives from voluntary organisations. Drawn from such a wide field of social service, the Committee is in a favourable position to help rehabilitate the patient as well as to give active help and support to the special needs of his family.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

This treatment is available at Chest Clinics to contacts in the family of tuberculous persons, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It is also offered to children approaching school leaving age. Communications were sent to the parents of school children ascertained to be in the age group concerned, with the following results:-

No. of children offered treatment	753
No. consenting	529 (equivalent to 70.3)
No. Mantoux positive	13 (equivalent to 2.5)
No. of children vaccinated	487 (equivalent to 64.7)

Twenty-three children were absent at the time of the preliminary testing.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

Units of the Mass Radiography Service visited the Borough during the year and 1,280 members of the general public took advantage of its presence to be examined.

TABLE 1. COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MATERNAL
MORTALITY RATES, AND INCIDENCE RATES OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES FOR THE YEARS 1963 and 1964

Rates per 1,000 Population		1964	1963
<u>BIRTHS</u>			
	Live Birth Rate (crude)	12.8	12.6
<u>DEATHS</u>			
	All Causes (crude)	14.7	15.8
	Typhoid and Paratyphoid	-	-
	Whooping Cough	-	-
	Diphtheria	-	-
	Tuberculosis	0.04	0.08
	Influenza	-	0.24
	Smallpox	-	-
	Polio myelitis	-	-
	Pneumonia	1.88	2.18
	Measles	-	-
<u>INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES</u>			
	Typhoid	0.01	0.04
	Paratyphoid	0.01	0.01
	Meningococcal Infections	-	0.01
	Scarlet Fever	0.39	0.31
	Whooping Cough	0.57	0.24
	Diphtheria	-	-
	Erysipelas	0.01	0.08
	Smallpox	-	-
	Measles	1.83	12.26
	Pneumonia	0.04	0.23
	Polio myelitis, Paralytic	-	-
	Non-Paralytic	-	-
	Food Poisoning	0.32	0.08
	Dysentery	0.71	1.23
	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.52	0.44
	Non-Respiratory	0.06	0.04
<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>			
<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u>			
	Under 1 year of age	18.5	27.0
	" 4 weeks of age (Neonatal)	15.2	22.5
	" 1 week of age (Early Neonatal)	14.1	18.0
<u>Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births</u>			
	Still Births	7.5	15.5
	Perinatal Mortality	21.6	33.2
	Puerperal Pyrexia (Notification of)	-	1.11
	Maternal Mortality	-	1.11

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH AND MORTALITY RATES 1881-1964

	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population +		Mortality Rates per 1,000 live births of children under 1 year of age	
	England and Wales	Epsom and Ewell	England and Wales	Epsom and Ewell	England and Wales	Epsom and Ewell
1881-1890	32.4	26.2	19.1	14.5	142	107
1891-1900	29.9	22.9	18.2	13.7	153	121
1901-1910	27.2	24.9	15.4	11.7	128	93
1911-1920	21.8	18.2	14.3	11.5	100	71
1921-1930	18.3	16.1	12.1	9.8	72	49
1931-1940	14.9	12.6	12.3	7.3	58	41
1941-1950	16.9	14.2	12.3	9.4	43.1	28.4
1951-1960	15.8	10.4	11.6	15.0	24.8	19.1
1961	17.4	11.4(13.6)++	12.0	14.0(9.5)++	21.6	23.8 (19 deaths
1962	18.0	12.5(14.7)	11.9	15.4(10.2)	21.6	13.7 (12 "
1963	18.2	12.6(14.2)	12.2	15.8(9.9)	20.9	27.0 (24 "
1964	18.4	12.8(14.5)	11.3	14.7(9.3)	20.2	18.5 (17 "

+ Deaths of patients in mental hospital included from 1953.
 From 1956 the standardised death rate allows for the high mortality in residential institutions, such as hospitals for mental illness.

++ Bracketed figures represent standardised rates.

TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	2	1	3
2. Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease	4	4	8
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	3	2	5
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach	20	8	28
11. Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus	33	12	45
12. Malignant neoplasm breast	-	29	29
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus	-	8	8
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	37	40	77
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	3	6
16. Diabetes	1	4	5
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	34	83	117
18. Coronary disease angina	83	79	162
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	6	7
20. Other heart diseases	46	74	120
21. Other circulatory diseases	18	42	60
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	48	87	135
24. Bronchitis	33	6	39
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	4	4	8
26. Ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	8	1	9
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	2	4
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	1	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	6	2	8
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	55	69	124
33. Motor vehicle accidents	4	4	8
34. All other accidents	9	9	18
35. Suicide	4	10	14
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
TOTAL	464	590	1,054

TABLE IV

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Notifications of Diseases occurring in Private Houses	Notifications of Diseases occurring in Hospital	Total
Typhoid Fever	1	-	1
Paratyphoid	1	-	1
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	28	-	28
Whooping Cough	41	-	41
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	1
Smallpox	-	-	-
Measles	131	-	131
Pneumonia	3	-	3
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-	-
Non-Paralytic	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	23	-	23
Dysentery	18	33	51
Malaria, (contracted abroad)	-	-	-
(indigenous)	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	23	14	37
Non-Respiratory	3	1	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-

TABLE V

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES BY AGE AND SEX

(For Tuberculosis see Table VII)

[illegible]

TABLE VI

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN THE BOROUGH OF EPSOM & EWELL

(Quinquennial Averages)

Year	Number of cases Notified	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	20	0.40	0.016
1939 - 1943	9.8	0.16	0.004
1944 - 1948	6	0.09	0.004
1949 - 1953	0.2	0.00	-
1954 - 1958	1.6	0.02	-
1959 - 1963	-	-	-
1964	-	-	-

TABLE VII

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

Year	Private Residents		Mental Hospital Patients		Total	
	Pulmonary M	Pulmonary F	Pulmonary M	Pulmonary F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	1	-	-	-	1
1 - 4	-	2	-	-	-	2
5 - 9	1	-	-	-	1	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	2	-	3	-
25 - 34	5	4	4	1	9	5
35 - 44	2	2	-	-	2	-
45 - 54	3	-	-	-	3	-
55 - 64	1	1	3	1	4	1
65 & over	1	1	3	-	4	3
TOTAL	13	11	12	2	26	16

TABLE VIII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATES 1934 - 1964
(Quinquennial Averages 1934-63)

Year	Primary Notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	44	0.78	18	0.35
1939 - 1943	67	1.11	33	0.52
1944 - 1948	75	1.15	26	0.36
1949 - 1953	66	0.96	19	0.28
1954 - 1958	53	0.78	14	0.20
1959 - 1963	34 (16)	0.49	4 (2)	0.05
1964	41 (15)	0.57	3 (-)	0.04

Figures relating to patients in mental hospitals situated in the district are included in the total. They are also shown separately in the bracketed figures.

May, 1965

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the

BOROUGH OF EPSOM AND EWELL

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the work of the Public Health Inspectors for the year ended 31st December, 1964, in accordance with the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959.

The general figure of 8,685 inspections and visits gives the reader an immediate overall picture of the work of the Department which has again increased, being 420 up on last year's figures. Detailed scrutiny shows where the major emphasis lies, with figures of 1,635 for drainage, 2,402 for food, 400 for infectious disease, 826 for offices and shops and 1,164 for housing.

The section on food indicates the very extensive coverage given to this work and the prosecutions, all successfully undertaken, amounted to 8 cases. Comparisons show that Epsom and Ewell are setting a high rate in this respect which is not being matched in the adjoining authorities.

I would also draw your attention to the work achieved during the last four months of the year in the administration of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and the data now being recorded by the operation of two Stations for the measurement of atmospheric pollution.

This report marks the last full year of Dr. C. Ive's service with the Council, as it is his intention to retire on the 31st March, 1965. I would like to record my long association with Dr. C. Ive, which commenced before the last War when I was a Junior Inspector until to-day when I am now the Council's Chief Public Health Inspector. Dr. C. Ive has always been a true counsellor and guide and his opinion and advice has been gratefully accepted. I would like to take this opportunity to wish him well in his impending retirement.

I would also express my appreciation for the continued support afforded me by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, Alderman W. J. Clark, F.I.A.S., F.R.S.A., M.R.S.H., and Members of the Council, to the Officers of other Departments for their co-operation and to the staff of the Department for their loyal support.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

L. H. GRACE,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Summary of Inspections and Visits

Dwelling-houses	- Under P.H. Act and Housing Acts	287
"	" - Reinspections	494
Other Premises	- Under P.H. Acts, 1936 and 1961	111
"	" - Reinspections	272
Complaints investigated (excluding rats and mice)		563
Drainage	- Inspections	1347
"	- Water Tests	204
"	- Smoke Tests	19
"	- Other Tests	8
"	- Cesspools inspected	57
Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963		7
Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act, 1963		3
Children's Nightdresses Regulations, 1964		29
Clean Air Act, 1956		181
Employment Agencies		1
Factories	- With Power	90
"	Without Power	7
"	Outworkers	27
Food	- Inspection of Premises	1865
"	Slaughterhouses - Meat Inspection	25
"	Visits re Unsound Food	512
Heating Appliances and Fireguards		3
Infectious Disease - Enquiries and Visits		400
Insect Pests		130
Keeping of Animals or Poultry		8
Noise Abatement Act, 1960		9
Pet Animals Act, 1951. Licences, etc.		8
Public Conveniences		74
Rat or Mice Infestation		31
Rivers and Streams		2
Schools - Sanitary Accommodation, Disinfestation, etc.		18
Shops Act, 1950. Hours etc.		337
" " " (Welfare provisions up to 31/7/64)		187
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. Offices		34
	Shops	268
Smoke Observation or Air Pollution		26
Stables and Piggeries		26
Swimming Pools		56
Tents, Vans and Sheds		61
Theatres, Cinemas, Halls, etc.		3
Vacant Land, Dumps, etc.		48
Verminous Premises or Articles		6
Visits, Miscellaneous (not included above)		841

8685

SAMPLING

Samples under Food and Drugs Act, 1955	81
Ice-cream Samples	161
Milk Samples (bacteriological)	106
Bacteriological Sampling of Sundry Foods	167
Water Samples from:-	
Main Supplies (domestic)	89
Mental Hospitals - deep well	43
" " mixed supply	50
" " mains supply	122
Swimming Baths and Pools	47

COMPLAINTS

The following is a summary of complaints received during the year:-

Insanitary condition of premises	71
Overcrowding	3
Flooding	4
Choked or defective drains	229
Offensive accumulations	26
Nuisance from flies or other insect pests	30
Vermin	4
Defective dustbins	1
Offensive smells	38
Unsound Food, etc.	70
Factory and Shops Acts	4
Smoke	34
Animals and Poultry kept so as to be a nuisance	2
Dirty Milk Bottles, etc.	11
Noise	6
Miscellaneous	<u>30</u>
Additionally, 566 complaints were made in respect of	563
Rats and Mice Infestation	566

NOTICES

Number of Notices served under the following Acts:-

Housing Act, 1961 (Section 15) (Statutory)	1
Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 93) (Statutory)	3
" " " 1961 (Section 17) (")	7
" " " " (" 27(1) (")	4
" " " " (" 34) (")	1
" " " 1936 (Informal)	78
Factories Act, 1961 (Informal)	2
Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Informal)	73
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. (Informal)	185

Number of Notices outstanding at end of year 7.

SUMMARY OF NUISANCES ABATED, DEFECTS REMEDIED
AND OTHER MATTERS ATTENDED TO.

DWELLING-HOUSES AND OTHER PREMISES

Roofs repaired	34
Eaves gutters and downpipes repaired	21
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired	1
Repointing or rendering of brickwork	5
Other work carried out to remedy dampness	6
Choked drains cleared	213
Drains repaired or relaid	88
Inspection Chambers built or repaired	68
New W.C's installed	47
W.C's renewed or repaired	41
W.C. flushing cisterns renewed or repaired	16
New Baths installed	34
Soil Vent Pipes or F.A.I's renewed or repaired	18
New gullies provided	41
Sink gully surrounds repaired	2
New sinks or wash-hand basins provided or renewed	90
Waste pipes provided or renewed	1
Water Service Pipes renewed or repaired	5
Cesspools emptied or repaired	6
Cesspools abolished	3
Existing house drains connected to Public Sewer	2
Yard paving provided or repaired	1
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	2
Plaster of walls and/or ceilings repaired	12
Floors repaired or renewed	7
Fireplaces or ranges repaired or renewed	5
Staircases repaired or renewed	2
Doors repaired or renewed	5
Window frames repaired or renewed	19
Sashcords renewed or provided	7
Rooms sprayed for vermin	3
Rooms, etc., sprayed for flies or other insect pests	13
Nuisances from animals or poultry abated	1
Offensive accumulations removed	5
Other nuisances abated or defects remedied	9

HOUSING

I. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected under the Public Health or Housing Acts	287
	(b)	Number of inspections or re-inspections	494
(2)		Number of dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	70

HOUSING (contd)

II Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit:-

(a) after Informal Notice	61
(b) after service of Formal Notice	2
(c) Number of Notices outstanding at end of year	7

III Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957

(a) Individual Unfit Houses:

Number of dwelling-houses found unfit for human habitation and represented under Section 16 (1) of the Housing Act, 1957. 1

Resulting action:- Demolition order made.

(b) Clearance Areas:-

No. 1. Clearance Area, 1962

Comprising 5 dwellings. Area declared.

Order for demolition made and confirmed by Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the 29th May, 1963.

The site was cleared towards the end of 1964, and preparations made for private redevelopment.

It was only necessary for the Council to re-house three families from these five dwellings.

No. 2. Clearance Area, 1962

Comprising 8 dwellings. Area declared.

Order for demolition made and confirmed by Ministry of Housing and Local Government on the 29th April, 1964.

The re-housing of tenants with subsequent demolition of dwellings is anticipated in 1965.

Slum Clearance.

A further re-assessment of the Slum Clearance position was made in September, 1964, in relation to the Council's overall housing requirements. This resulted in an additional number of premises being listed for future action and the present position on Slum Clearance is shown below:-

Houses listed since 1955.

<u>Survey.</u> <u>1955</u>	<u>Additions.</u> <u>1956-1963</u>	<u>Survey.</u> <u>1964</u>	<u>Total</u>
73	51	151	275

Progress since 1955

As a result of Clearance Schemes, the making of Demolition and Closing Orders and the Repair of Unfit Houses on Undertakings, 98 properties have been dealt with, leaving an estimated 177 outstanding.

Re-housing

During 1964, five families were re-housed by the Corporation as a result of formal action taken under the Housing Acts.

Under this heading the total number of family units re-housed since the inception of the Slum Clearance Programme in 1955, is 54.

Improvement of Houses.

During the year the Housing Act, 1964, came into force in which powers are now given to local authorities to require, in certain circumstances, the improvement of tenanted dwellings which were built before the end of 1944, or provided by conversion before the 3rd October, 1961, of pre-1945 buildings.

The improvements relate to the provision of the Standard Amenities, which in full are:-

- (a) a fixed bath or shower which, if reasonably practicable, is to be in a bathroom;
- (b) a wash-hand basin;
- (c) a hot and cold water supply at a fixed bath or shower and at a wash-hand basin and at a sink;
- (d) a water closet which must, if reasonably practicable, be in and readily accessible from the dwelling; and
- (e) satisfactory facilities for storing food.

These powers will be used where voluntary action fails, but the procedure allows ample time for persuasion first. In that connection, during 1963, a survey of over 1,000 houses was made for the purpose of persuading owners to avail themselves of the Grant facilities. (Reported in full in Annual Report, 1963). The effect of this forward work has slowly started to bear fruit and I am confident that it will influence the pace of the provision of these amenities on a voluntary basis.

During 1964, 36 Standard Grants and 13 Discretionary Grants were approved by the Council. The administration work was carried out by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor and the Public Health Inspectors co-operated in the inspection and approval of much of the work.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

The Housing Act, 1964, strengthens and extends the powers given to local authorities in Part II of the Act of 1961, which made provision in general for improving the standards in the living conditions of these types of dwellings.

The work of inspection and control of premises coming within the definition of Houses in Multiple Occupation, which commenced in 1963, continued during the year and the present position is as follows:-

Total number of premises inspected	23
Total number of premises in use at the end of 1964.	14

No undue delay has been experienced in securing the improvements necessary to satisfy the Standards adopted by the Council, and no action has been necessary to make Control Orders. (Control Orders allow local authorities to take multi-occupied houses into their stewardship for a period which are intended to deal with the worst cases of squalor).

Rent Act, 1957. - Certificates of Disrepair.

During the year 4 applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair. In each case the premises concerned were inspected to confirm the defects referred to in the Notice served by the tenant on the Landlord and in three cases the necessary authority was obtained to notify the landlord (on Form J) of the Council's proposal to issue a Certificate of Disrepair. In the remaining case the application was not approved.

The following is a summary of the position with regard to applications on the 31st December, 1964:-

Total number of applications received	114
Undertakings (Form K) received from landlords	84
Certificates of Disrepair issued	21
Application for Certificates as to remedying defects	6
Applications for Certificates not approved	3
Applications under consideration	-
	<u>114</u>

Certificates of Disrepair cancelled 7.

Schools

All schools in the Borough are visited for the purpose of milk and water sampling, inspection of sanitary accommodation and inspection of canteens and kitchens.

There are nineteen private schools in the Borough.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the
Factories Act, 1961

- (1) Inspections for purposes of provision as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspect- ions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	116	90	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Out-workers' premises)	11	5	-	-
TOTAL	131	97	2	-

(2)

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector (4)	by H.M. Inspector. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	8	8	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not relating to outwork)	3	3	-	-	-
TOTAL	15	15	-	1	-

(3)

Outwork (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of Out-workers in Aug. list required by Sec. 110(1)(e) (2)	No. of cases of defaults in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of Prosecutions for failing to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel (making, etc. cleansing and washing).	2	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	-	-	-	-	-

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

This section of the report deals with matters relating to food including the inspection of food premises, food sampling and other work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with the supervision of food supplies. The following table shows the approximate number of premises in the Borough classified under the various trades or businesses, where food is sold, manufactured or stored:-

Bakehouses	7
Bakers and Confectioners	25
Butchers	37
Cafes, Restaurants, Canteens & Kitchens	58
Confectioners	100
Dairies and Milk Distributors	30
Fishmongers (wet and dry)	16
Fried Fish Shops	7
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	60
Grocery & Provision Stores	90
Ice-cream Retailers	119
Public Houses and Off Licences	60
TOTAL	<u>609</u>

Of the preceding premises, 176 are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:-

Manufacture of Ice-cream	1
Retail sale of Ice-cream	118
Preparation or manufacture for sale of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	57

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The Regulations apply to any place where food is handled or supplied in the course of a food business, whether there is actual sale or not. They apply, broadly speaking, throughout the food and catering trades, and to the supply of food in clubs, schools, residential establishments and staff canteens, and also to stalls and vehicles and now to ships.

The aim of the Regulations is to set a practical standard of food hygiene and centres on three main aspects; the structural condition of the premises, the construction and cleanliness of articles and equipment with which food may come into contact, and the cleanly practices of food handlers themselves while they are preparing or handling the food.

The reinspection of food premises is a constant duty imposed by the Regulations. The type of premises visited with the number of inspections made are set out in the following list:-

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Inspections and Visits</u>
Bakehouses	22
Bakers and Confectioners	49
Butchers	103
Cafes, Canteens and Kitchens	147
Dairies and Milk Shops	38
Fishmongers and Poulterers	43
Fried Fish Shops	22
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	137
Grocery and Provision Stores	208
Ice-cream Manufacturers	52
" " Retailers	102
" " Vehicles	22
Licensed Premises	88
Market Stalls and Food Vehicles	173
Sweets and Sugar Confectionery	75
Visits, Miscellaneous (not included above)	<u>584</u>
TOTAL	1865 =====

The following matters have been attended to during the year as a result of verbal or written notices:-

Walls and/or ceilings cleansed	33
Plaster of walls and/or ceilings repaired	3
Floors renewed or repaired	9
Sinks installed or renewed	8
Constant hot water supply installed over sinks	5
Yard paving provided or repaired	1
New dustbins provided	4
Nuisances abated or other defects remedied	20

Sanitary conveniences and facilities for staff

W.C's etc., cleansed and/or redecorated	15
Wash-hand basins installed or renewed	9
Constant hot water supply installed over existing wash-hand basins	12
Soap, Nail Brushes or Towels provided	5
First-aid Materials provided	14
Accommodation provided for clothing	1

MILK

There are no milk producers in the Borough with the exception of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board (Horton Estate Farm). All milk sold is retailed by a few large Dairy Companies being mainly produced in distant areas and transported to large processing plants within the London Region.

Milk Supply

Control in respect of the distribution and type of milk sold in the Borough is obtained under the following Regulations:-

(a) Distribution:

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Milk Distributors registered in the area	3
Premises registered as Dairies	3

(b) Designation:

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

The principal change which these Regulations brought into force on the 1st October, 1964, was that "Untreated" replaced "Tuberculin Tested" as the special designation for raw milk. The other designations "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised" remain unchanged.

(c) Licensing:

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1963

Dealers (Pre-packed) Milk Licenced valid for a period of five years, are in force in respect of the following milks:-

Untreated	22
Pasteurised	23
Sterilised	27

Milk Sampling:

During the year 106 samples of milk were taken from milk distributors, including supplies to local hospitals and schools, and submitted for bacteriological examination.

The following summary gives details of the grades of milk sampled and results of the examinations:-

<u>Grade</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>
Homogenised	2
Tuberculin Tested C.I.Farm Bottled (Untreated)	5
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	33
Pasteurised	61
Sterilised	5
	<hr/>
	106
	=====

Results of Tests:

	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Homogenised	2	-	2	-	-	-
Tuberculin Tested						
C.I. Farm Bottled	2	3	-	-	-	-
T.T. Pasteurised	33	-	33	-	-	-
Pasteurised	60	-	60	-	-	-
Sterilised	-	-	-	-	6	-
	97	3	95	-	6	-

Additionally, 24 samples of milk were taken from the dairy farms at Horton and Long Grove Hospitals at the request of the Ministry of Health and submitted to the Epsom Public Health Laboratory for examination by the Methylene Blue Reduction and the Clot-on-Boiling Tests.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963

These new Regulations came into force on the 1st October, 1963, replacing similar Regulations made in 1924.

The Regulations now provide for one hundred per cent inspection of all meat at slaughterhouses, which, when passed as fit for human consumption, must be marked in an approved manner.

Provision is also made for the first time for local authorities to charge for this essential public health service. Administratively, the Department will not be concerned as there are now no slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Slaughterhouses

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough but at the request of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, arrangements are made for the inspection of all animals after slaughter at Horton Farm, where a slaughterhouse is in regular use for the supply of meat to Mental Hospitals in the Borough.

The following summary relates to the inspection of animals after slaughter at the above-mentioned slaughterhouse.

carcases inspected and condemned:

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	1	-	-	-	191	-
Number inspected	1	-	-	-	191	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerai:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	24	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerai	-	-	-	-	12.56%	-

Tuberculosis and
Cysticerai

No carcasses, parts of carcasses or organs
inspected were found to be affected with
Tuberculosis or Cysticerai.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Three applications for the renewal of licences to slaughter animals under the above Act were received and considered by the Council. In each case the licence was granted.

Butchers' Shops

There are 37 butchers' shops in the Borough all of which have been periodically inspected during the year, 103 inspections being made.

A refrigerator or other means of cold storage is provided at each shop and all have permanent glass windows as shops fronts.

The standard of cleanliness in butchers' shops has, on the whole, been very satisfactory.

Condemned Meat and Other Foods

The following meat and other foods were inspected at shops and food stores within the Borough and found to be unfit for human consumption.

Article	lbs.	Tins or Jars	Packets Cartons or Numbers
Bacon	49	-	-
Bombay Ducks	-	8	-
Bread	-	-	3
Butter	56	-	-
Cheese	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	-
Chickens	16	-	10
Coconut	2	-	-
Cream	-	45	-
Fish	266	180	24
Frozen Foods	672 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	5486
Flour	2	-	-
Fruit	-	2868	-
Fruit - Dried	-	-	23
Ice-cream Cones	-	-	100
Jam and Marmalade	-	59	-
Meat and Offal	338 $\frac{1}{4}$	279	-
Meat Pies	-	-	13
Milk	-	106	-
Miscellaneous	-	153	48
Pearl Barley	2	-	-
Potatoes	4760	-	-
Rice	-	11	-
Sausages and Sausage Meat	868	-	-
Soup	-	175	-
Vegetables	-	1048	-

The foods surrendered were destroyed.

Bakehouses.

Twenty-two inspections and visits were made during the year to seven bakehouses.

The standard of repair and cleanliness remains high, these conditions being maintained without recourse to enforcement action. With the closure of two of the largest bakeries in recent years, much of the bread and confectionery sold in retail shops is produced outside the Borough.

Sampling.

Formal and informal samples have been taken regularly by the Public Health Inspectors as Sampling Officers and forwarded to Mr. D. D. Moir, who is appointed as Public Analyst to the Corporation.

During the year 81 samples were submitted for analysis, and as will be seen by the following summary covered a wide range of commodities.

Article	Number of samples examined		Reported adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Apples		1		
Bakers Confectionery				
Filling		1		
Baking Powder		1		
Buns with real Dairy				
Cream		2		
Cherries for				
Cocktails		1		
Chicken Croquette		1		
Chicken & Ham Pasty		1		
Coffee & Chicory				
Essence		1		
Cornish Pasties		2		
Danish Pasteurised				
Cream Cheese Spread		1		
Doughnuts filled with				
real Dairy Cream		1		
Egg & Chicken Delight		1		
Fish Cakes		2		
Flour - Self Raising		1		
C/F		17		

Article	Number of samples examined		Reported adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
B/forward		17		
Gee's Linctus		1		
Gelatine - Instant				
Powdered		1		
Gin	1			
High Protein Loaf	1	1	1	1
Home Bread Mix		1		
Honey		1		
Ice-cream		4		
Ice-cream - Dairy		2		
Ice-cream - Soft		2		
Ice Lolly Mixture		1		
Jam		3		
Meat Paste		1		
Meat Pasties		2		
Milk	11	4		
Milk - Full Cream				
Evaporated		1		
Milk - Condensed				
Sweetened		1		
Milk Shake Syrup		1		
Mint Jelly		1		
Orange Crush		1		
Orange Squash		2		
Pork Pie		1		
Rice		1		
Sausages - Beef	3			
Sausages - Pork	7			
Sausage Rolls		1		
Sponge Drops		1		
Stewed Steak		1		
Sugared Strands		1		
Turkey Cutlets		1		
Vinegar		1		
Whipping Cream		1		
Yoghurt - Pineapple		1		
TOTAL	23	58	1	1

Of the 81 samples, it is seen that two were reported adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity, and details of these samples are as follows:-

High Protein Loaf.
(Samples Nos. 66
and 73).

Sample No. 66, taken informally, was found to contain 17.8 per cent protein, calculated by weight on the dry matter of the bread on which the Public Analyst observed that "Bread sold as 'high protein bread' must contain not less than 22 per cent of protein under the Bread and Flour Regulations, 1963".

Sample No. 73, formally taken, was found to contain 20 per cent of protein.

Action taken:

Manufacturers advised. (Further samples taken early in 1965 proved to be genuine).

Complaints

During the year 81 complaints were received in respect of food generally with 11 specifically in respect of milk and milk bottles. This is an increase on last year.

With the exception of those which were of a minor nature, all complaints were reported to the Public Health Committee for their consideration.

Resultant action was that eight prosecutions were authorised, details of which are as follows:-

Case No. 1

Fruit and Malt Loaf - contained a piece of cloth.
Defendants pleaded guilty - were fined £10 with £5. 5. 0. costs.

Case No. 2

Custard Tart - contained a piece of plaster dressing.
Defendants pleaded guilty - were fined £30 with £7. 7. 0 costs.

Case No. 3

Soft Bread Rolls - contained a house fly.
Defendants pleaded guilty - were fined £25 with £5. 5. 0 costs.

Case No. 4

Loaf of White Bread - contained two house flies.
Defendants pleaded guilty - were fined £25 with £5. 5. 0 costs.

Case No. 5

Loaf of Brown Bread - contained a cardboard label.
Defendants pleaded guilty - were fined £10 with £5. 5. 0 costs.

Case No. 6

Bread Roll - contained piece of string.
Defendants pleaded guilty - were fined £10 with £5. 5. 0 costs.

Case No. 7.

Loaf of White Bread - contained a piece of coarse string.
Defendants pleaded guilty - were fined £15 with £5. 5. 0 costs.

Case No. 8

Loaf of White Bread - mouldy condition.
Defendants pleaded guilty - were fined £5 with £5. 5. 0 costs.

In each case the foodstuff was purchased from a retail shop in the Borough.

Ice-cream:

Registration

During the year 2 applications for the registration of premises for the sale and storage of ice-cream were received and granted and at the end of the year 119 premises were registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

All retailers obtain their supplies from outside the Borough with the exception of one, who manufactures it on the premises.

Bacteriological Sampling:

During the year 161 samples of ice-cream were taken for bacteriological examination. The provisional grading showed the following results:-

Grade	I	100
"	II	11
"	III	47
"	IV	<u>3</u>
		<u>161</u>
		=====

The increase in samples from 132 last year to 161, was due mainly to additional sampling made necessary at two local premises. Repeated Grade III results were found after intensive investigation to be caused by the introduction of organisms, not of a pathogenic nature, but having the effect of decolorizing methylene blue, by which the ice-cream is judged. Once having established the cause, subsequent sampling obtained Grade I and II results.

Chemical Sampling:

During the year 2 samples of Dairy Ice-cream, 4 of Ice-cream, 2 of Soft Ice-cream and 1 Ice Lolly Mixture were taken for chemical examination and found to comply with the required standards.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

With the introduction during the year of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, those Sections of the Shops Act, 1950 concerned with arrangements for Health and Comfort of Shop Workers, were repealed, leaving the Shops Act, 1950, mainly concerned with the administration of Hours of Closing, Conditions of Employment (half holidays, meal times, etc.) and Sunday trading.

The General Closing Hours are 8 o'clock with 9 o'clock on the late day. No Orders as to closing hours or the early closing day have been made by the Local Authority. Wednesday is generally recognised as the early closing day, but the strict observance of this weekday for half-day closing is decreasing and there are signs nationally that would indicate a desire to give greater freedom of choice to the traders.

Inspections and visits during the year are shown as follows:-

Closing Hours, etc.	337
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Welfare Provisions (up to 31/7/64)	187
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OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This new Act makes provision for the safety, health and welfare of people employed in these premises and it is of note that office workers will, for the first time, be brought within the scope of welfare legislation. It is also of note that for the first time, shops, together with offices, etc., are required to be registered with the local authority. The requirement to register came into force on the 1st May and most of the general provisions on the 1st August, from which date inspections of premises commenced.

The following table shows the progress made up to the end of the year:-

	Summary of items scheduled on Notices for attention										Total Notices issued during year	Total premises inspected during year	Total premises registered during year
	Abstract	1st Aid	Clothing	Drinking Water	Seats	Packing of Meals	Ventilation	Thermometer	San. Acc.	Washing Facilities	Handrail	Heating	Miscellaneous
Offices	14	12	2	-	1	-	2	8	5	6	-	-	-
Shops	158	132	23	2	8	4	6	57	55	40	2	9	47 ++
Warehouses	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
Catering Establishments	10	9	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	3	-	3
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	183	154	25	2	9	4	10	68	62	47	5	9	51

++ Includes:-

"Additional Space".

"Fencing".

"Guards to machines".

"Sundry repairs and redecorations".

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Complaints:

Thirty-four complaints were received during the year in connection with smoke nuisances. These were all dealt with informally.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution:

Following the decision of the Council to join the National Scheme organized by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Warren Spring Laboratory, for the measurement of atmospheric pollution, the first Station was put into operation in the Science Laboratory at Stoneleigh Secondary School, Vale Road, Ewell, on the 25th June, 1963. The Station is known as Ewell No. 1. A second station, Epsom No. 1. came into service on the 27th October, 1964, and has been established in the Public Health Department, at the Town Hall, Epsom.

Readings are recorded daily at both Stations. The principle of the apparatus is relatively simple. An electric pump draws a measured quantity of atmospheric air, first through a filter paper then a neutral liquid. The amount of air varies slightly from day to day but is usually about 72 cubic feet for each period of twenty-four hours, the apparatus being checked and re-set at 10.30 a.m. each day. A filter paper, which is held in position by a metal clamp, collects all suspended smoke deposits which appear as a dark stain. The air is then bubbled through the neutral liquid (hydrogen peroxide solution) which absorbs any sulphur dioxide in the air forming sulphuric acid. The smoke stains are read by the use of a reflectometer, the amount of smoke in the air thus being assessed. The amount of sulphur in a measured quantity of air is calculated by the titration of the now acid solution until it is once again neutral. The information recorded is forwarded monthly to Warren Spring Laboratory where calculations are made by means of a computer. The results are given in microgrammes per cubic metre and for the purposes of the table shown as monthly averages. The highest and lowest value in each case indicates the degree to which pollution has risen or fallen on any one day during that month. From the table it can be seen that the amount of smoke falls to a low level during the summer months and increases to a higher level during the winter months. This increase is due partly to adverse weather conditions which may impede the satisfactory dispersal of smoke and other impurities, but it is mainly as a result of the use of domestic fires with the consequent production of greater quantities of smoke with sulphur dioxide.

There are but few industrial chimneys in this Borough and it is fair to say that most of the smoke now recorded comes from the chimneys of private houses.

The results so far show favourably with those obtained in the districts to the north and east of the Borough, where Smoke Control Areas have been formed, and of course, bear no relation to Towns in the industrial Midlands and the North.

There is evidence that the increase in the sale of electric, gas and oil appliances for heating purposes continues at the same high rate as noted in the past two years, and this factor should show in the results to be obtained from the two recording Stations in the future.

In 1957, the Council adopted the Model Byelaw made under Section 61 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and Section 24 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, which provides that appliances for heating or cooking in new buildings should be suitably designed for burning any of the following fuels, namely:-

gas, electricity, coke or anthracite.

STONELEIGH WEST SECONDARY MODERN SCHOOL, VALE ROAD, STONELEIGH.

SMOKE CONCENTRATION
(MICROGRAMMES PER CU. METRE)

	YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Average daily reading	1963							7	9	33	41	74	174
	1964	155	162	72	29	20	15	14	17	26	94	≡	≡
Highest daily reading	1963							23	39	76	186	290	549
	1964	549	733	227	207	41	47	30	47	252	235	400	≡
Lowest daily reading	1963							1	1	3	8	8	43
	1964	13	9	13	3	4	5	3	4	3	11	7	≡

SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATION (MICROGRAMMES PER CU. METRE)

Average daily reading	1963							36	30	74	106	190	320
	1964	303	326	225	116	111	81	74	54	77	256	≡	≡
Highest daily reading	1963							89	113	185	314	568	690
	1964	943	938	412	489	191	249	154	133	218	510	983	≡
Lowest daily reading	1963							3	0	6	19	33	58
	1964	30	112	101	13	41	33	39	23	26	102	59	≡

READINGS TAKEN FROM DAILY SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE
RECORDING APPARATUS AT THE TOWN HALL, THE PARADE, EPSOM.

SMOKE CONCENTRATION
(MICROGRAMMES PER CU. METRE)

	YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
Average daily reading	1964			67	28	18	14	12	15	19	50		
Highest daily reading	1964			164	212	39	37	29	46	66	107	276	
Lowest daily reading	1964			15	4	3	4	2	3	3	11	3	

54.

SULPHUR DIOXIDE CONCENTRATION. (MICROGRAMMES PER CU. METRE)

Average daily reading	1964			161	98	83	70	57	54	55	133		
Highest daily reading	1964			321	394	191	233	117	101	177	301	886	
Lowest daily reading	1964			66	49	26	26	32	20	26	45	38	

Not available at time of Printing.

Sale of Food:

Two Cafes provide light refreshments although the small hutted one adjacent to the Downs Hotel closes during the winter months. The more permanent structure in No. 2, Upper Enclosure, Tattenham Corner, is connected to the sewer and has a piped water supply. During the periods when racing takes place these facilities are augmented by many mobile refreshment vans and tents. Constant inspection is made of the temporary food premises and generally a good standard of hygiene is maintained in spite of the difficulties in catering out of doors.

Samples of water, ice-cream and other foodstuffs are taken during Race Meetings and throughout the summer.

Temporary Sanitary Accommodation:

This provision is for the periods covered by the four Race Meetings. The Corporation provides and staffs the five mobile conveniences which are connected to the sewers and have a piped water supply. The Epsom Grand Stand Association Ltd., augment this accommodation by the erection of tent lavatories furnished with Elsan closets.

The abolition of the tented conveniences has not yet been achieved, but negotiations with the Epsom Grand Stand Association Ltd., give promise for next year.

Permanent Sanitary Accommodation:

No public convenience has yet been provided. This matter is urgent and such facility for the public need can no longer be delayed. Plans for this project have been considered by the Council and there is reasonable hope that suitable provision will be made in next year's estimates.

Cleansing:

The cleansing of the Downs during and after Race Meetings is carried out under the direction of the Epsom Grand Stand Association, Ltd. This work during 1964 continued to improve and it was noticeable that the cleansing of the Upper Enclosures and the fringes of the public roads was dealt with first, presenting a much improved picture on the days immediately following the closure of the Meetings. A contributory factor was undoubtedly due to there being Fairs at only two of the Meetings.

At other times the cleansing of the Downs is carried out by the Conservators, which service is functioning satisfactorily.

LAND AT THE REAR OF CHESSINGTON ROAD
AND COX LANE, WEST EWELL

As anticipated in my report of 1963, this land was acquired by the Council in 1964, for the purpose of regulating its development and resolving the existing conditions of use, many of which have given rise to nuisance.

While it is not thought that the clearance from the land of such occupations as car breaking, pig keeping, the stabling of ponies, etc., will occasion much delay, the problem of the caravan dwellers is not likely to be quickly solved.

RODENT CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949:

In accordance with requirements of the above Act, occupiers of land or buildings are under an obligation to notify the Local Authority in writing, of the presence of rats or mice in substantial numbers. It is also the duty of every Local Authority to take such steps as may be necessary to secure, as far as practicable, that their district is kept free from rats and mice. They are empowered to make inspections and enforce owners and occupiers to carry out such operations as may be necessary for this purpose.

Advice and assistance are given to persons who report any such infestation or apply for information as to preventive measures. Such advice is based on methods of destruction recommended by the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

One full-time Rodent Operative is employed in the Department and the following is a summary of the work carried out:-

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Number of complaints investigated	606	533	566
" " inspections and visits	4,408	4,109	4,411
" " premises found infested	729	583	627
" " treatments carried out by the Corporation's Rodent Operative at -			
private premises	705	572	594
business "	160	129	133
" " rats known to have been caught and destroyed by the Corporation's Rodent Operative	799	496	564

Sewer Rat Control:

The treatment of sewers was continued during the year in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The work is carried out by the Rodent Operative with the assistance of sewer men from the Borough Engineer's Department.

For the purpose of treatment, the Borough is divided into 13 Sections and sewer manholes in seven Sections were test baited followed by poisoning any manholes where evidence of infestation was found.

The results of this work were as follows:-

Number of manholes tested	123
" " " " "takes"	22

The 22 manholes showing "takes" were rebaited plus 6 which were adjacent. Of the 28 manholes further so treated, 7 complete and 13 partial "takes" were recorded.

Results over the past few years show that there is a steadily reducing rat population in the sewers principally due to these control methods.

INSECT AND OTHER PESTS

Requests for advice and assistance in dealing with household insect pests continue to be made and relate mainly to moths, furniture and carpet beetles, flies and ants.

Treatment, for which a charge is made, is proffered where advisable.

The cockroach and steam fly with Pharaoh's ant are the main insect pests of institutions, hospitals, bakehouses, etc., where disinfection treatment is carried out mainly by private Companies under contract. This work in relation to the building of one Hospital Management Committee is done by the staff of this Department.

Mosquito Control:

The spraying of ponds and pools on Epsom Common and in other parts of the Borough was carried out as in previous years, which control measure helps to reduce nuisance from mosquitoes.

Destruction of Wasps' Nests:

This service is carried out on request at a charge of 5/- per nest destroyed (no extra charge for additional nests treated at the time of visit).

During the year 95 nests were so treated in comparison with 218 in 1963, and the receipts amounted to £22. 0. 0.

Feral Pigeons - Control:

No work was attempted during the year to trap pigeons by the use of narcotising agents, but 75 pigeons were taken by hand from their roosting sites where this has been a practical possibility. The work was done in the early hours when the birds are quiescent and there is little background noise.

MORTUARY

Owing to difficulty in recruiting staff for Mortuary duties, arrangements were made with the Epsom Group Hospital Management Committee for those bodies which would normally be sent to the mortuary for post-mortem purposes, to be sent to the Hospital Mortuary, and the charge for such service is £2. 2. 0 per body.

The building scheme to provide modern mortuary facilities at the Epsom District Hospital which is a joint venture by this Council and other Local Authorities and the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, is due to start in the near future and until this scheme is in operation, the Epsom Mortuary will be maintained for mortuary purposes only.

Up to the 31st October, 1964, being the date on which post-mortems ceased to be carried out, 63 bodies were admitted to the Council's Mortuary. Of these, 24 related to outside districts for which fees of £42. 0. 0. were recovered for the use of the post-mortem room.

MISCELLANEOUS

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

This new Act which originated as a Private Members Bill, came into force on the 1st January, 1964, making provision for a system of licensing and inspection by the local authority of any establishment at which a business of providing accommodation for cats or dogs is carried on.

Two licences were issued during the year.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

This Act provides that no persons shall keep a pet shop except under licence granted by the local authority in accordance with the provisions of the Act and on payment of a fee not exceeding ten shillings. Four applications were received and licences granted in 1964.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

There are no premises in the Borough which are subject to registration under the provisions of this Act, and no samples of rag flock or other fillings were taken during the year.

Consumer Protection Act, 1963

Fire Guards - Heating Appliances:

Regulations in force under this Act require that fireguards to gas fires, electric fires and oil heaters shall be robustly made and comply with certain specified standards of construction and fitting.

Oil Heaters - construction:

The Oil Heaters Regulations, 1962, made under this Act prescribe certain standards of construction and design and performance. The Regulations are based on British Standard 3300: 1963, and to the knowledge of the Home Office, all oil heaters at present manufactured in this country are being made to this standard.

No complaints were received in respect of either of these Regulations and inspections of appliances for sale did not reveal any infringement.

Children's Nightdresses - Safety from Fire:

The Children's Nightdresses Regulations, 1964, came into force on the 1st October, 1964, which make provision for all nightdresses coming within the scope of the Regulations to be made of a fabric which conforms to the low flammability requirements of British Standard 3121: 1959, and where fabrics have been chemically treated to make them flame-resistant, cautionary labels against washing with soap must be attached.

Initial inspection of retail premises selling these articles, showed that stocks held complied with the Regulations.

Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Acts, 1963 and 1964. One application for permit for the provision of amusements with prizes was made in respect of a Cafe. With the granting of this application two such permits are currently in force.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Six complaints were received, all being dealt with informally.

